Nippon Times

No. 16,483 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1945 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 25 Sen

DEFINITE STIFFENING OF GERMAN DEFENSE SEEN ON ODER FRONT

Main Weight of Soviet Offense Shifted From Due East of Berlin to South

Domei

BERLIN, February 5.—A definite stiffening of the German Eastern Front against the Soviet massed onsloughts is noticeable along the entire Oder front and the main weight of the Soviet offensive has been shifted from due east of Berlin to the northeast and to the south where Konev's 1st Ukraine army has launched powerful attacks on both sides of Brieg, southeast of Breslau, on the upper Oder.

Fierce Soviet attacks against Frankfurt and southern Pomerania, however, continued and the German military spokesman tonight announced that Marshal Zhukov's northern forces driving into the Oder elbow northwest of Kuestrin have reached the Oder at Kienitz which placed the Soviets about 56 kilometers and the closest approach to Berlin.

The spokesman stated that the Soviets have reached the Oder near Kuestrin and on both sides of Kienitz, 20 kilometers to the northwest, but it is uncertain from this whether the Red Army has crossed the Oder as the small town of Kienitz is on the west bank. He added, however, that attacks against the defense belt outside Frankfurt and Kuestrin have been intensified, but without achieving any noteworthy success. Before Frankfurt and against Kuestrin Zhukov continues his thrusts, but all of them had collapsed, he said.

Strong Soviet pressure also continued in southern Pomerania, but the Germans warded off renewed attacks between Pyritz and Deutsch Krone and northeast of Jastrow. Also in East Prussia, grim fighting shows no signs of abatement and especially severe fighting is said to be continuing near Wormditt, Bartenstein and both sides of Koenigsberg against overwhelmingly greater Soviet forces. Posen likewise is withstanding violent attacks.

The focal point of the Soviet offensive is at present on both sides of Brieg where Marshal Konev is is pressing westward with extremely strong forces from his Oder bridgeheads. Details are not available concerning the new offensive, but reports said that although the fighting quickly rose to extreme violence, Konev's massed assaults have not succeeded in overcoming the German defense there.

It is further disclosed that the new large-scale attacks on both sides of Brieg are carried out by strong infantry formations and supported by numerous tanks. Few hours after the opening attack, the fighting developed into a grim battle which is still in progress and marked by stiff German resistance. At present it is not clear whether Konev is trying to advance from the south to Breslau or whether his thrust will be in a westward direction.

Opposes Mexican Water Pact

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 5.—Governor Earl Warren of California is against the ratification of the Mexican-United States Water Treaty, according to a San Francisco report. It said that Californians who have been opposing the treaty from every angle for the past weeks are planning to use the Governor's testimony as a climax to their case. Governor Warren will appear before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee when it convenes today to present his case.

Turks Going To London

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 5.—A Turkish trade mission will soon leave for London for Turko-British trade talks scheduled to take place about the end of this month, according to an Ankara dispatch received here. The report said that meanwhile, the Rumanian trade delegation which is now in Ankara is continuing talks with the Turkish party.

Cole Picked as Envoy

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—President Roosevelt today forwarded to the Senate his nomination of Felix Cole as envoy to Ethiopia, according to a Washington dispatch. Cole has been in the United States foreign service since 1915.

Safety Ascertained Of Nippon Nationals Marooned in S. France

Sixteen Japanese residents in Marseilles whose safety had been feared since the landing of the anti-Axis forces on northern France were recently reported by the Japanese Consulate in Marseilles to be remaining there, according to a recent dispatch from Shunichi Kase, Japanese Minister to Switzerland, to the Foreign Office. Everyone, but three of the Japanese who were arrested following the withdrawal of the German forces, on the charge of having aided the Germans, have been released recently. The 16 Japanese residents are: Kihachi Kasato and his wife, Kakuzo Tagawa (interned), Eijiro Matsunaga, Jiro Matsumoto, Ichizo Fujihara and his wife, Jeanne, daughter, Yukie, Mototsugu Yamanaka (interned) and his wife, Jinsaburo Hiratsuka, Suehiro Yamanaga, Mrs. Chiyo Ueda, Hirato Sato (interned), Kenta Sonoda and his wife.

FRANCE'S RESENTMENT IS VOICED BY DE GAULLE

Lack of Invitation to 'Big Three' Meet Hit—French Rights Are Stressed

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 5.—General Charles de Gaulle of the Provisional Government of France today expressed French resentment over the lack of an invitation to the "Big Three" conference and asserted that France will not find itself bound by any arrangement which she has not discussed and approved on equal terms, according to the Paris radio.

De Gaulle, in a speech broadcast over the Paris Radio tonight, declared "the very life of France would depend on what would be done to Europe after the war." He asserted, "We have let our allies know that France will not regard herself as bound by any arrangement which she has not discussed and approved on equal terms as the other power and we hope our allies will see this in the same light."

Presumably stressing French resentment of non-participation in the "Big Three" conference, De Gaulle added, "We know that many people in the world at large find it strange that at the present stage of conflicts, the Governments of three other big powers seem to attempt without France's participation to fix conditions and terms which will bring this war to an end."

Chungking Also Dissatisfied

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—Dissatisfaction and irritation are being manifested by Chungking as the result of the heads of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union not including Chiang Kai-shek in the conference being held by them. An editorial appearing in today's Sao Tang Pao, Chungking's military organ, demands Chungking's participation in the conference in the following manner:

"If a parley similar to the Cairo Conference were to take place following the meeting of the three leaders this would insure against formation of any gap between political and military strategy. Last year it was reported in American quarters that Roosevelt would probably visit Chungking during this year. If this were to be realized Roosevelt will be warmly welcomed."

U.S. VOTES MOBILIZATION

Lower House Passes National Service Act Affecting 18,000,000 Men

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 5.—The Limited National Service Act, which will affect an estimated 18,000,000 American men between the ages of 18 and 45, was debated in the House of Representatives for four days from January 29 and finally passed by a vote of 246 to 165. The bill, as passed, was recommended by the House Military Affairs Committee and will be submitted to the Senate for action.

The main features of the Act and its powers are as follows:

1) Those now in essential war factories or agriculture will not be allowed to leave their jobs without obtaining permission from the local Draft Board.

2) The National Service Bill declares the liability of all men who are in the age group, that is from 18 to 45, for service essential to the war effort and gives the registrant opportunity to volunteer for war work at once.

3) The manpower need, when not met in any area, will be filled by the Board requesting registrants to apply for the essential work.

4) If the second call for volunteers does not meet the need, the local Board may ask the registrants to work in war industries, although registrants must be given a reasonable choice.

5) Penalties will be exacted of registrants who violate the Act or who refuse to report for essential work when ordered to do so.

6) Cost of transportation to and from work to home county will be provided.

GERMANS EXPECT DRIVE BY ENEMY IN THE WEST

Arrival of Strong Anti-Axis Formations Indicates Action in Aachen Area

Domei

BERLIN, February 5.—The lull before the expected big Anglo-American onslaught on the Western Front continues, declared Berlin military commentators today, but further intensification of enemy artillery bombardment in the critical Roer sector and the arrival of strong troop formations to the enemy concentration area north and east of Aachen leave no doubt that a new large-scale offensive is imminent, according to other reports.

It is presumed in German military quarters that Eisenhower's offensive will be carried presumably by the British 2nd and American 9th armies and that its operative aim will be similar to the one pursued during the last three months of last year—a penetration into the areas of Cologne and Duesseldorf, and encirclement of the industrial region and a thrust into the northern German plain. Whether this plan also includes a simultaneous attack by the Canadian 1st army in Holland remains to be seen.

New offensive actions by the enemy forces is also held likely in the southern sector of the Western Front in view of the resumption of large-scale attacks by the American 3rd army against the German defense positions on the Saar. This action, however, is considered to be of secondary importance and the main decision seeking offensive will take place in the northern half of the front to strike into the heart of Germany in excited competition with the Soviet onslaught in the east.

A lull, however, prevailed in yesterday's fighting. At the front of the British 21st army group and the American 9th army only heavy artillery duels developed east of Nijmegen, near Juelich and Dueren. Otherwise there was hardly any fighting activity to be reported.

In the Eifel area, enemy attacks were continued near Simmerath and gained some ground, but in the Moder sector the Americans could score no success.

In the upper Alsatian bridgehead, enemy attacks were also continued with strong tank forces against the German salient and German lines there were taken back somewhat.

Bradley Resumes Command

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—Supreme Anti-Axis Headquarters revealed tonight that Lieutenant General Omar Bradley is once more in command of the 1st army, according to a Paris wire. His command of that army had been taken over temporarily by British Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery during the German counter-drive.

The statement issued by SHAEF made it clear that in the new line-up Bradley will be in command of the 1st and 3rd American armies while the 9th army which was previously part of his 12th army group remains under the command of Montgomery.

Montgomery will now command three army groups included under the 21st army group of the British 2nd, Canadian 1st and the American 9th armies.

Discussing George Bill

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 5.—The U.S. House Committee of Banking has started considerations on the George Bill, which calls for separation of the multi-million dollar loaning agencies from the Department of Commerce, according to a Washington report. The bill, which has been approved by the Senate, and was introduced by Senator Walter F. George, Democrat of Georgia, provides that if the House drastically revises the measure, the revision might kill it. The proposal is to keep Henry Wallace, newly appointed Secretary of Commerce, but whose nomination has not been approved by the Senate, from gaining authority over the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

New Economic Stand for China Likely to Be Adopted Very Soon

In accordance with the recent declaration made by Foreign Minister and concurrently Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Mamoru Shigemitsu on "Japan's New Economic Policy Toward China" in answer to interpellations put by Tsuneo Kanemitsu and other members in the present Diet session, the Japanese Government is very likely to adopt the new measure, in the near future, it is learned.

Japan's new China policy lies substantially in maintaining and fostering China's economic strength in an effort to develop people's life in that country, respecting China's own creative will and supporting the National Government of China. It is understood that the new policy is of course based on the spirit embodied in the Japan-China Treaty of Alliance and the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration. Mr. Shigemitsu will follow the new policy along this line.

Efforts will be directed by Japan to induce China to contribute economically to a greater extent to Japan and Manchoukuo, thereby making firmer and stronger the present close ties among Japan, Manchoukuo and China. For this purpose, the maintenance and fostering of China's economic strength is believed to be a matter of paramount importance. The Japan-China cooperation for prolonged warfare will be the underlying conception of the new economic policy.

As the first step to materialize this policy, the Government will establish a coordinated guiding organ for raising necessary materials in Nanking. The proposed organ will consist of representatives of the Army, Navy and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry. Thus, the new economic policy will be pushed through with the cooperation of the Japanese Ambassador to China, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to China, and Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China.

Regional offices charged with the mission of carrying out the policy also will be established in the embassy offices in Peking, Kalgan, Shanghai and Canton. Army and navy authorities in these cities will cooperate with the embassy offices.

to raise the required amount of materials in China depends upon the efforts and cooperation of the central and regional authorities.

Efforts also will be made to increase the production of foodstuffs and coal, thereby to develop and encourage light industry. The protection of the China Reserve Bank notes and Federal Reserve Bank notes will be another important step included in the new policy. The readjustment of note issue and thoroughgoing contraction of these bank notes are expected to be undertaken.

POLAND TO ADMINISTER SILESIA, EAST PRUSSIA

Polish Civil Administrators Being Sent to Regions, Says Council President

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 5.—Boleslaw Bierut, President of the Soviet-sponsored Polish National Council, announced last Friday that Poland is immediately assuming [illegible] civil administration of Silesia and East Prussia and that Polish civil administrators were being sent to those regions, according to a Warsaw dispatch.

"There will be a Polish administration of what we regard as Polish soil, regardless of opinions to be expressed in international conferences," Bierut stated.

A representative of the Warsaw Provisional Government already has arrived at Oppeln in Silesia and others will proceed to other points, including East Prussia "as soon as military conditions permit," he added.

Lublin Government Denounced

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 5.—Declaration was made recently by former Premier Stanislav Mikolajczyk of the London Polish regime and his influential Polish Peasant Party in which they characterized the Lublin Provisional Government as a threat against the "unity of the Allies and as a violator which has unjustly taken the privilege and functions of the acknowledged authorities," according to the Svenska Dagbladet which repeated a Reuter report.

In the declaration, which is an answer to the rumors that Mikolajczyk intended to enter the Lublin Committee it was further stated:

"If Russia is a witness of the serious lack of understanding between the Allied nations, the recognition by Britain, the United States and France would mean their consent to the establishment of a Communist Poland whose independence, liberty and force would be blotted out and which would be on the threshold of incorporation with Russia. The Peasant Party accuses the Lublin Poles of having ignored the underground Polish State represented by the Council of National Unity which includes all Polish parties. This underground state since 1939 fought against the Germans."

Finally, it is pointed out that the Lublin organization is still less representative today than when it was formed in January, 1944, as since then non-communistic members have left it.

Hunting Canadian Deserters

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—Over 6,000 Canadian troops who evaded military service by deserting are being sought for by the Canadian Government and since a large number of them have crossed the frontier into the United States, the Ottawa Government has also requested assistance by Washington in arresting them, according to an Ottawa dispatch.

U.S. GREATLY WORRIED ABOUT FRANCE'S MISERY

Grew Admits Transportation Difficulties Adding Untold Suffering to People

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 5.—The United States' concern of the plight of the French population after the Germans had been driven from their land was admitted today in Philadelphia by Joseph C. Grew, U.S. Undersecretary of State, who is acting Secretary of State during the absence of Edward Stettinius, according to a Philadelphia report.

Grew outlined the difficulties of transportation facilities in France and said that one of the causes is due to the fact that the port facilities are still occupied by the Germans. He added that the unprecedented cold and deep snow is making transportation extremely difficult and adding untold suffering to the French people.

He also stated that the United States is equipping eight French divisions and 300 service divisions which are fighting side by side with the American forces. French naval vessels, he said, including the warship Richeliu are now being overhauled in American naval yards. 'Today, the French people are suffering extremely but they are confident of an anti-Axis victory," he told the audience.

Groaning Under Anti-Axis

LISBON, February 5.—Distress in France is more serious than in the days of German occupation, wrote the Manchester Guardian today in a report on the prevailing situation of France, which the paper described as a "victim of 'great' blunders by the anti-Axis."

The paper stressed that the lack of foodstuffs, shortage of coal and inadequate transport conditions as well as unemployment and inflationary tendencies are determining the daily life of the people in France as well as in other countries occupied by the anti-Axis. The effect which this state of affairs is likely to have on the relations between France and Great Britain and the United States as well as of other anti-Axis countries is regarded by the paper as "extremely serious."

U.S. Birth Rate Declines

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 5.—The U.S. Department of Commerce revealed today that the national birth rate which rose 30 per cent above prewar level in the year after Pearl Harbor is declining and said that the rate will continue to go down until the end of hostilities precipitates another baby boom, according to an Washington report. The Census Bureau of the department disclosed that there were 9,000,000 births during the past three years and added that a postwar boom will be an almost inevitable result of the reunion of families after the war.

Ohio Business Curtailed

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 5.—Business in the State of Ohio is virtually at a standstill with all non-essential activities curtailed to save fuel, according to a Columbus, Ohio, report.

DIET EXPECTED TO PASS ALL BILLS BY SATURDAY

Peers Take Up Wartime Reforestation Bill Sent By Lower House

With most of the 29 bills submitted by the Government already passed without amendment by both Houses of the Diet in the course of their respective sessions since January 21, the House of Representatives will hold a plenary session today and approve all the remaining bills while the House of Peers is expected to do so on February 10. The Diet, thus, will enter a state of recess until its adjournment which is expected to take place early in March.

By last Monday, the House of Peers approved seven of the 17 bills which it had received from the Lower House and on Tuesday it passed seven others of the 10 legislative bills. In the course of Tuesday's plenary session, the House referred to the committee the bill pertaining to wartime reforestation which was submitted by the Diet members and which the Lower House had approved and sent to it.

Following sectional committee meetings on February 5 and 6, the Budget Committee of the Upper House will meet in a general session on Wednesday. On Thursday, the House is expected to pass the budget bills and two other bills for increased taxation in its plenary session. In the same session, the bill providing for the disbursement of reserves for the 1943-44 and 1944-45 fiscal years will be taken up for the day's agenda and referred to the committee concerned. The two remaining bills pertaining respectively to wartime reforestation and reserves disbursement are expected to be approved on February 10.

Meanwhile, the Lower House passed all the legislative bills submitted by the Government in Monday's plenary session. With the passage of a bill providing for a revision in the Penal Code which was submitted by the Diet members and another bill concerning reserves disbursement in its full session yesterday, the Lower House has disposed all the bills placed before it.

In the absence of the list of account settlement which is expected to be issued by the Government, no meeting has been held by the Account Settlement Committee of both Houses. It appears that the Upper House Account Settlement Committee intends to finish its work early if the list is issued within a few days while the committee of the Lower House will carry out deliberations at the end of the current Diet session.

The House of Peers met in plenary session at 10:06 a.m. on Tuesday and following reports by Viscount Yasumichi Kato, Chairman of the Recommendation and Petition Committee, on the committees' findings until February 5, passed the bill providing for a revision in the Sailors' Insurance Law and six other bills previously approved by the House of Representatives and sent to it.

A bill pertaining to wartime forestation was then introduced and referred to the committee concerned. The session adjourned for the day at 11:12 a.m.

Taketora Ogata, President of the Board of Information, stressed the freedom of speech and press on Tuesday in reply to an interpellation posed by Viscount Kiko Okochi at the first sectional meeting of the Budget Committee of the House of Peers.

Recalling that an extreme control of the press once deprived the Japanese press of its initiative, Mr. Ogata declared that since the assumption of his present post, he has endeavored to allow greater liberty to speech and press by doing away with excessive intervention and placing responsibility on those who are concerned with newspaper industries. He explained that the recent dissolution of the Nippon Press Association was aimed partly at freeing journalists from a feeling of control and thereby to have them demonstrate their true mission without inhibition.

Akyab, Ukiya Blown Up

Domei

BURMA FRONT, February 5.—Japanese Air Units in Burma attacked airfields in Akyab and Ukiya, 20 kilometers northeast of Cox's Bazaar, at dawn of February 5. More than eight P-38's parked on the ground were set ablaze and explosions caused in several places and big fires started. All Japanese planes returned safely.

Loss of 2 Submarines And Tanker Admitted By U.S. Navy Office

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—The loss of two submarines and a tanker was announced today by the United States Navy Department, according to a Washington dispatch. The announcement said the submarine Tang has failed to return from patrol duty in the Pacific and is presumed as lost. The 1,525-ton submarine Wahoo is also reported missing and presumed as lost through Japanese action. One other ship, the tanker Fort Lee has been torpedoed and sunk in the Indian Ocean in November, 1944 by a Japanese submarine, the announcement added.

LEDO ROAD'S CAPACITY IS SEEN TO BE LIMITED

Completion of Route Is No Surprise—Cannot Transport Over 10,000 Tons Monthly

By Arrangement With the Asahi

SHANGHAI, February 5.—Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten and Major-General Daniel Sultan, announced on January 22 the completion of the Ledo Road, according to information from enemy sources. A Chungking broadcast said that three American trucks had arrived at Paoshan by way of the Ledo Road.

The completion of the Ledo Road was no surprise to the world which had expected it for some time. It is not so much the completion of the road as the amount of goods that can be moved over the road, which is of interest to us.

In the official report about China which was recently made public by the Office of War Information in America, the amount of goods that can be transported over the Ledo Road in a month was given as from 10,000 to 15,000 tons. The road will probably be reconditioned at some future period. But even then it will be difficult to move more than 10,000 tons of goods over the Road in a month.

Major-General Robert McClure, deputy chief of staff of the American air force in China, had the following to say regarding the Ledo Road: "Too much publicity seems to have been given to the Ledo Road. The road will be the instrument for the satisfaction of a small portion of the needs of Chungking and the American air force in China. We must seek to acquire ports on the coast of China if there is to be the end of the question of supplies to Chungking."

There is a realization of the limits of the Ledo Road on the part of Chungking. Yu Fei-peng, Director of the recently created Wartime Transport Control Bureau in Chungking, remarked: "The Ledo Road is for the military. It cannot be used in the conduct of commerce. The transport of materials over the road will be the concern of agents of the Government, not individual commercial organizations."

Yu proceeded to point out that the opening of the Ledo Road would make it possible for Chungking to fulfil only a small part of its requirements of war materials. He said: "The number of trucks owned by Chungking is small. We will not be on the road to the solution of the whole question of transport unless we manage to own five times as large a fleet of trucks as that we have at the moment."

It will be seen that there is no reason to form an exaggerated opinion about the increase in the amount of materials supplied to Chungking which has been made possible by the opening of the Ledo Road. The supplying of Chungking through air transport is a matter of greater interest to us than that by transport over the Ledo Road.

Information at hand shows that the materials which were transported to Chungking from India by air amounted to 38,000 tons in December. There is a prospect of some increase in the future in the amount of materials reaching Chungking from India by air transport. About 700 planes are employed in the transport of supplies from India to Kunming.

This is a fact that should arouse our interest in the light of the tendency toward the expansion of the American air force in China.

Trucks Reach Kunming

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—With the opening of the land route connecting India and the China Continent, the first truck units are reported to have arrived in the outskirts of Kunming on February 3, according to a Kunming dispatch.

OUR FIGHTING UNITS COUNTERATTACKING YANKEES IN MANILA

Enemy Penetrates Corner of Capital From North at Night, I.H.Q. Reveals

Map on Page 2

Japanese Forces stationed in Manila, holding the pivotal points in and outside of the city are now engaging in a furious battle in counterattacking a part of the American forces that penetrated a corner of Manila from the north on the evening of February 3, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 4 p.m. on Tuesday.

The communique follows.

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
4 p.m., February 6

"A part of the enemy forces penetrated a corner of Manila city from the north on the evening of February 3.

"Our forces stationed there, holding vital points in and outside of the same city are now furiously counterattacking the enemy."

Penetrate Part of City

A part of the American invasion forces accompanied by tanks that had been advancing southward in the area east of the Luzon Plain finally penetrated a corner of the city of Manila from the north on the evening of February 3.

Simultaneously, a part of the United States air-borne units also descended by parachutes at a point in the northern outskirts of the city.

Firmly occupying the various strategic points in and outside of Manila as well as the hilly sectors east of the city, Imperial Forces are now vigorously counterattacking the United States invaders.

With the invasion of the part of the American troops into a corner of Manila where the Japanese Forces had fully prepared to meet the enemy, this grand scale operation of the war of attrition is now about to start in the Luzon Plain.

On the other hand, the Imperial Forces under General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander in the Philippine Area, are counterattacking the United States invaders numbering 10 or 11 divisions on the various fronts in Luzon following their possession of the three vital strategic sectors including the Baguio, Clark and Manila areas.

South Mindanao Attacked

Domei

MINDANAO, February 6.—An aggregate of 26 medium and small-sized enemy planes attacked the southern part of Mindanao Island during daylight of February 4.

Enemy Raids Yap

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC, February 6.—About a dozen small-sized enemy planes raided Yap Island during daylight of February 4. Japanese Forces on the spot shot down one of the raiding planes.

During daytime of the same day several large-sized enemy planes raided Minamitorishima and some 10-odd B-24's raided Yiojima.

Enemy Hits Halmahera

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC February 6.—About 40 large-sized enemy planes raided Washire in Halmahera Island toward evening of February 4 and carried out strafing and bombing operations.

Balik Papan Raided

Domei

BALIK PAPAN, February 5.—About 20 enemy bomber and fighter planes raided Balik Papan in several waves at 1:30 p.m. today but in the face of counterattacks launched by the Japanese Units the raiders fled after dropping bombs over the outskirts of the city, causing only slight damage, the local military authorities announced at 5 p.m.

4 B-29's Raid Kobe

Two Mariana-based B-29 bombers raided Kobe shortly after 11:20 p.m. on February 5. Twenty minutes later, another bomber again entered the same city while a lone B-29 also penetrated the skies over the same locality at 1:40 a.m. on Tuesday. All the raiders dropped bombs and incendiaries before fleeing by way of [illegible] Peninsula.

EAM FINALLY ACCEPTS GOVERNMENT'S TERMS

Deadlock in Peace Talks Ends As Question of Amnesty Agreed by Both Parties

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—The deadlock in the talks between the EAM and Greek Government delegates was finally ended today when the EAM accepted the Government's amnesty terms, according to an Athens dispatch.

The EAM acceptance of the Government's proposals was contained in a letter addressed to the Government delegates by the EAM representatives at the peace talks. The delegates said that since the Government's insistence on their views would lead to a rupture which in fact would "lead the country to calamity," they agreed that the question of prosecutions "be solved on the basis of the principle laid down by the Government delegation."

Premier General Nicholas Plastiras, in the course of his negotiations with the EAM representatives, also promised that the execution of EAM members sentenced to death is to be postponed at least as long as the present negotiations last. Plastiras also promised the EAM representatives that during the trials of the EAM men clear distinction will be made between political and criminal actions.

Meeting Hits Snag

The peace conference between the British army and the EAM, which was scheduled to be opened at Athens on February 1 but which was actually opened on the evening of February 2, has already met with an obstacle in the form of extremely complicated postwar conditions still existing in Greece.

According to a British report, fighting at Athens had almost entirely stopped with the conclusion on January 11 of the armistice, and peace and order were restored by January 18, with the ELAS troops retreating to the area designated under the armistice agreement.

Although thus the Government has been able to place under its control all important cities, harbors and roads, yet out of the 37 provinces 21 are still occupied by the ELAS. Moreover, the ELAS are planning to organize local governments in such occupied territories. According to an announcement made by the Greek Government, 2,200 houses in Athens were destroyed by the recent internal conflict. Government troops and citizens taken prisoner by the ELAS number about 30,000. In addition, about 20,000 tons of provisions which had been sent by Britain for the relief of the citizens have been disposed of by the ELAS.

The miserable fate of the prisoners captured by the ELAS was revealed by Prime Minister Winston Churchill on January 18 in an address made in the British Parliament. According to a statement made by the Democratic Party of Greece, of such prisoners about 5,000 have already died from exposure and hunger. The armistice agreement has made no provision regarding the release of prisoners of Greek nationality who were taken as hostages, and it is reported that their families carried out big demonstrations throughout Athens, demanding decisive action by the Government.

Plastiras Drafts Plans

Previous to the conclusion of the armistice agreement, on January 10 Premier General Nicholas Plastiras made clear the fact that the Government policy would lay main stress on the three important points of formulating a new regular army, of purging those who insisted on cooperation with Germany, and of restoring the economic stability of the country. He also made clear that in order to decide the future organization of the State, a general election would shortly be held. Then, on January 17, he published a statement in the newspapers, and after reiterating the above policy, said that even though he would be lenient with the farmers as regarded the recent strife, the instigators would be drastically dealt with according to the law. Furthermore, he added that the Government was determined to wipe out the ELAS army as soon as possible.

On January 18, Plastiras announced the appointment of General Stylianos Gonatas as Governor General of Greek Macedonia. To this Regent Archbishop Damaskinos protested that he had not been notified previously of the appointment. The appointment is also meeting with opposition from the Leftist group in the Cabinet. Thus on this one question alone it is expected that considerable difficulties will arise, both internally and externally.

Foreign Minister John Sophianopoulos, who is closely connected with the Leftists, is also regarding the appointment with disfavor and is opposing it on the ground that Gonatas was closely connected with the Peace Preservation Corps established under the German occupation.

On January 18, Churchill explained in detail to the British Parliament the situation in Greece and repeated his intention to support the Plastiras Government. He also dispatched a representative of the British Labor Union to Greece to cooperate with the Greek Labor Union in its efforts to improve conditions in that country. The British Labor delegation led by Sir Walter Citrine had already reached Athens and had commenced a conference with the ELAS.

In his parliamentary address, Churchill severely attacked the Greek Communists who, although not actively participating in the war with Germany during the past two years, had carried out acts of indescribable atrocity against the people of Greece. He ironically pointed out that such Greek Communists should be called Trotzkyists, since they were also heartily disliked by the Soviet, and that among them were included Bulgarians and Macedonians. These statements deserve our close attention.

'Big Three' Parley Said Now Going On In Rumanian Harbor

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 5.—The conference among Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill is taking place in the Rumanian harbor town of Constanza, according to the Svenska Dagbladet correspondent in a report from London. This report was also confirmed by an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from London stating that London diplomatic and political quarters assume that the conference is already going on and reports from Cairo state that some of the most important discussions were taking place aboard a man-of-war. It has now been learned that all the parties concerned had come with considerably bigger delegations than those who went to the Teheran Conference indicating that it was intended to discuss as many problems as possible.

AIM OF EVERY FILIPINO IS TO PRESERVE STATE

U.S. Only Interested in Philippines as Market For American Manufactures

The fourth year of the War of Greater East Asia finds life in the Philippines centered around the Philippine Republic. The efforts of the Filipinos during the last one year since the inauguration of the Republic has been concentrated on the preservation of that Republic. For this reason, the great majority of the Filipino people are viewing with apprehension the current American operations in the Philippines.

Not a few Filipinos see in these operations the danger of the Philippines falling once again under the sovereignty of the United States and becoming once more a mere part and parcel of American hegemony in the Orient. That hegemony having been predicated solely upon the preservation and furtherance of American economic domination in this part of the world, the Filipinos were made tools and instruments for the attainment of that economic domination and as a result they developed along lines that in many instances ran counter to their natural tendencies.

The economic system of the Philippines was so shaped that the Philippines became the fulfillment of a dream that was the obsession of American imperialists in the late 1880's. That dream was to acquire territories as sources of raw materials for America's gigantic and expanding manufacturing industries and as markets for American finished products. That was the dream that launched America into war with Spain in 1880. That also was the dream that set in motion the great American colonizing adventure in the Caribbean and the Pacific.

Imposed Free Trade

Free trade, which America imposed upon the Philippines over and above the vigorous objections of the Filipino leaders, realized this dream in one sweeping stroke. Under this preferential trade arrangement, the Filipinos were induced to produce raw materials to fill American needs and to import from America all their necessities in the line of manufactured goods.

Having accomplished this purpose by legislation, America sought to implement her success in other phases of Philippine popular institutions. Thus the Philippine school system became an agency of propaganda for American products. By regulation, school textbooks put American goods into the minds of the Filipino school children. Teaching devices and other material aids to the educative process were by executive fiat American materials despite the availability of native equivalents or substitutes.

Throughout their stay in schools, Filipino boys and girls were taught to consume and prefer American goods and inducted into the expensive American standard of living. The tragedy in the Philippines about that standard of living was that, along with its adoption, America did not provide the population with the opportunities that could give them the income to meet its expensive requirements.

The Filipino school children were not taught trades and vocations that could give them the economic competence necessary to support such a standard of living. America was interested in the Philippines merely as a producer of raw materials for American manufacturing enterprises and as a ready market for American manufactures. She was not interested in an industrialized Philippines. That would have been a threat to America's economic designs.

The net result of America's economic policy in the Philippines was a Filipino population sold to the American standard of living through the medium of high-powered American propaganda buttressed by American legislative fiatism, and yet a population deprived of the means to maintain that standard of living.

It may be argued that free trade, which gave the Filipinos a favorable trade balance, afforded the means to sustain the American standard of living whereto they were being inducted. In reality, however, the "favorable" trade balance was purely statistical. It was offset by invisible items of trade which all went to the Americans.

These invisible items consisted of freight charges paid to American shipping companies, insurance premiums on Philippine exports paid to the American insurance takers, bank charges and discounts paid mostly to American banking institutions, and other incidental trade expenses most of which were paid to Americans. But that was not all.

Play Minor Roles

In the development of industries in the Philippines which produced crops that were exported to America duty-free, the Filipinos played minor roles. Most of the capital investments in these industries were American-owned. In the vast sugar, tobacco, coconut and abaca industries which free trade encouraged into a gigantic growth, the Filipinos were mostly only hired help, that is they got only laborers' wages and employees' salaries while the greater portion of the profits went into the pockets of the American investors.

In the field of merchandise, American duty-free imports entered the Philippines under the same conditions. Most distributors of American importations were Americans while the Filipinos had to content themselves with minor roles, either as hired help in large American import agencies or as small retailers of goods.

As subject people, the Filipinos came to look upon the Americans as the ultimate in intellectual progress. Moreover, by virtue of her position as a conquering nation, America was able to impose upon the Philippines her ideas of government, economics and culture, and the disastrous results of this imposition of American ideas has been a matter of grave concern among the Filipino leaders.

In the political field, too, individualism was fostered to the extent of breeding indiscipline and irresponsibility. The American concept of the inalienable liberties of an individual became in many instances an excuse for libertinage. The American system of political parties opened an era of bitter partisan strifes that at times dissipated the national glories and threatened the unity of the nation. The American idea of "the State for the individual" and not individual for the State encouraged popular indifference and even apathy toward the Government and its activities.

Present Laughable Picture

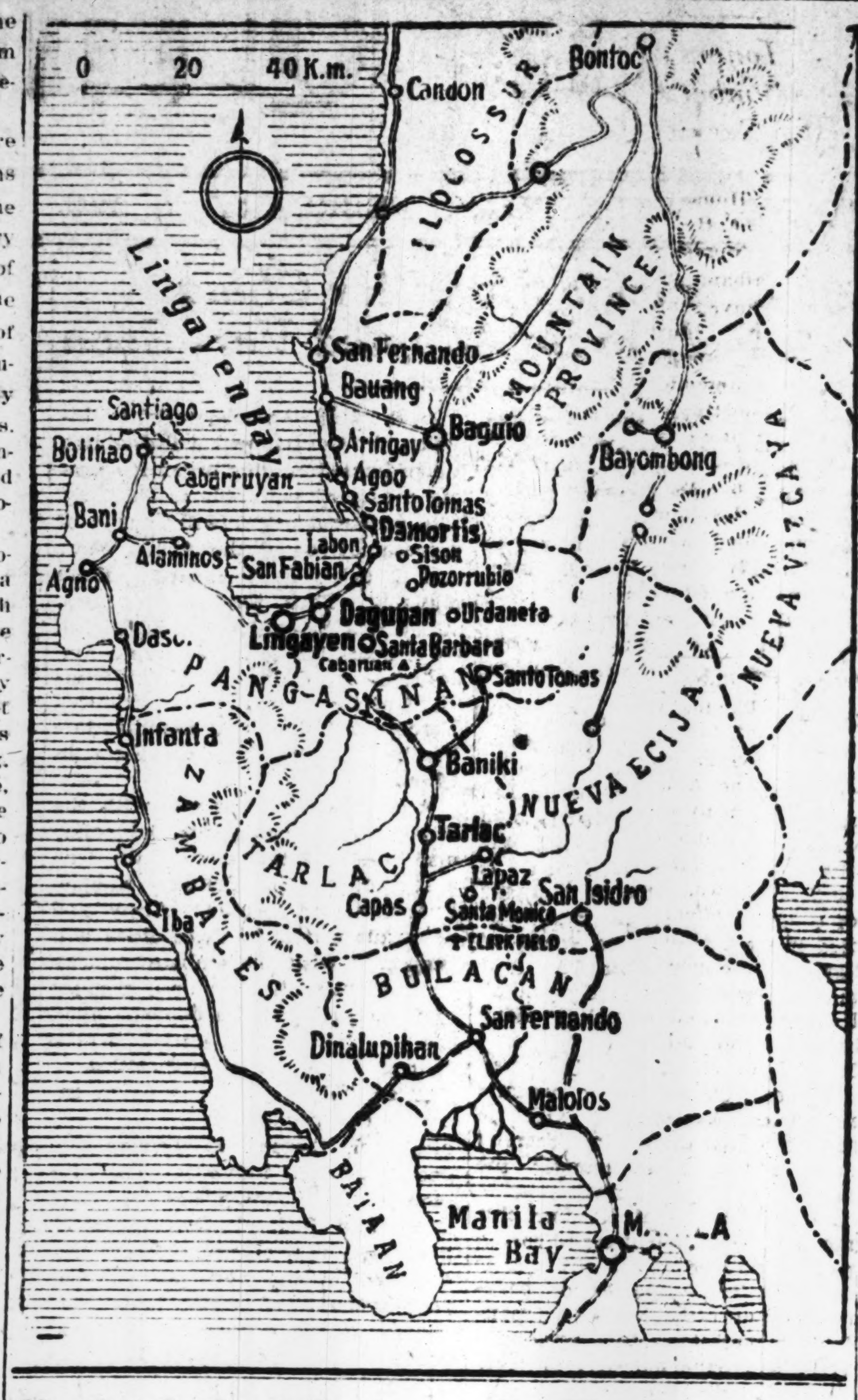
In the cultural field, the Philippines presented a laughable picture. Here was established American civilization in an Oriental setting. Skyscrapers, stock exchange, high finance—these and many other products and by-products of American civilization began to infiltrate into the Philippines and constituted an anomalous anarbronism against a purely agrarian background.

Sold through an intensive and extensive advertising campaign, these things produced in the Filipino a state of mind which was disposed in favor of things American just because they were native.

This anomalous state of mind worked its way into many phases of Philippine life. The Filipinos worshipped at the shrines of American ideas and swore by American patron saints philosophic, political and economic thought. Thus did the Filipinos disregard the rich heritage of their own race and forgot that their own nation has produced leaders comparable with the best in the world.

But all that is over now. The Filipinos have learned their lesson and they have changed accordingly. They have established in the Philippines a new order of thoughts and ideas, procedures and practices. They have built up a truly Filipino nation.

They have made all these changes during the last one year of their manumission. What they have built, they intend to have last for all times, all ages. They are well along the way and they need no Uncle Sam to guide them along. Having come into their own, they are no longer "orphans of the Pacific." They have made their rendezvous with destiny.



Yanks Cudgel Brain to Fit Characters Satirized in Enigmatic Soviet Comedy

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 5.—In a veiled presentation of American Soviet relations a play entitled "Perkin's Mission to the Land of the Bolsheviks" was given in Moscow, recently. Only three Americans were there, but their presence was significant. Along with the 867 Russians last week they witnessed the start of a new phase in American-Soviet relations. The Russians threw a fast satiric punch at the United States, and the three Americans hardly knew how to take it. Thus commented the Time magazine on December 25 in a review of the play as to American counterparts to the characters and to its cryptic significance, according to a Washington dispatch. Continuing the Time magazine said:

"In Moscow's Satir Theater, the curtain rose on a new three-act comedy entitled "Perkin's Mission to the Land of the Bolsheviks" written by ex-Vice Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Alexander Korniechuk, top-flight Russian playwright.

"Perkins," the play's leading character, is a rough and ready Chicago sausage manufacturer. He journeyed to Russia to 'see Stalin and learn the weaknesses there must be in this system." Coarse, shrewd, unlettered but basically good-hearted, Perkins is not a bad fellow. He visits the collective farm, tours the front, where he eats his own sausage, sent to Russia under Lend-Lease. He and the Russians understand one another, but 'Hemp,' United States correspondent accompanying Perkins, is a slippery, prying anti-Soviet.

"During the week the United States correspondent who flocked to the 'Perkin's Mission' puzzled over all the frankly capitalistic United States businessmen who visited and charmed the Russians: ex-United States Ambassador Joseph E. Davies, the late Wendell Willkie, ex-WPB boss Donald M. Nelson, United States Chamber of Commerce's Eric Johnston, to see who might be the possible counterparts to the stage characters.

"But the nasty United States correspondents was harder to place. The most obvious counterpart in Soviet eyes is William White of the magazine Reader's Digest, foreign correspondent and author of 'They Were Expendable,' who accompanied Johnston to Russia last summer. A fortnight ago reporter White's 'Report on the Russians' was violently lambasted in Pravda as 'Fascist stew.'

"This week, John Hersey, Time correspondent, cabled that "Perkin's Mission' was the 'strangest literary coincidence of the war. Korniechuk wrote the play last spring. Johnston and White visited Russia during the summer. In the play there are no similarities to Johnston and White, either in the physical appearance of the actors or in the characteristics as revealed by the lines. But to the Moscovites, Mr. Perkins is Johnston and Mr. Hemp is White. And that's how it will be as long as the play runs through."

Facts Worth Noting

U.S. Naval Commanders in Pacific

Adm. Chester Nimitz—C-in-C of Pacific Fleet
Adm. Royal Ingersall—Com. of Pacific Coast Area. Deputy Com. of Pacific Fleet and Deputy Chief of Naval Operations
Adm. William Halsey—Com. of 3rd Fleet
Adm. Richard Edwards—Deputy Com.
Adm. Raymond Spruance—C-in-C in Central Pacific
Vice Adm. William Glassford—C-in-C of Asiatic Fleet
Vice Adm. John Towers—Com. of Air Force in Central Pacific
Vice Adm. John H. Newton—Com. in South Pacific
Vice Adm. Thomas Kinkaid—Com. of 7th Fleet
Vice Adm. Frank Fletcher—Com. of 9th Fleet (Aleutians)
Vice Adm. David Bagley—Com. at Hawaii
Vice Adm. John McCain—Com. in P.I. Waters
Vice Adm. John Greenslate—Com. in South Pacific
Vice Adm. John Hoover—Com. in Central Pacific
Rear Adm. Richmond Turner—Com. of 5th Fleet
Rear Adm. Robert Carney—Chief of Staff in South Pacific
Rear Adm. Daniel Barbey—Com. of 7th Amphibious Force
Rear Adm. Theodore Wilkinson—Deputy Com. in Pacific
Rear Adm. Charles Lockwood—Com. of Submarine Flotilla
Rear Adm. John Shafroth—Com. in South Pacific
Rear Adm. Arthur Struble—Com. in Mindoro Waters
Rear Adm. Elliott Buckmaster—Com. of San Diego Naval Base
Rear Adm. J. Gaffney—Supply Officer
Rear Adm. Alfred Montgomery—Com. of Task Force
Rear Adm. Ginder—Same
Rear Adm. Harry Hill—Same
Rear Adm. Aaron S. Merrill—Same
Rear Adm. Charles Pownall—Same
Rear Adm. Frederick Sherman—Same
Rear Adm. Francis Rockwell—Com. in North Pacific
Rear Adm. Ernest G. Small—Same
Commodore R. G. Conan—Com. of Special Armed Units
Commodore L. F. Reifsnider—Com. of Land and Sea Transport Units
Commodore Oscar Smith—Com. of Special Mechanized Units

TO AID ALL WAR ORPHANS

New Rules Provide Scholarships Irrespective of Family Standing

Revised regulations concerning the scholarship for war orphans were announced by the Military Relief Board on Monday. According to the revised regulations, all war orphans, whether of well-to-do families or of poor classes, are qualified to receive monetary aid till they complete their university education.

The annual monetary aid to be given war orphans is ¥48 for children enrolled in the Junior Course of National Schools, ¥60 for those attending the Senior Course of National Schools or Youths Training Schools, ¥120 for those in the Junior Course of Blind and Dumb Schools, ¥240 for those in Boys' Middle Schools, Girls' High Schools and Business Schools, ¥600 for those going to colleges, Boys' Higher Schools and University Preparatory Courses, and ¥800 for university students.

CHIANG HIGHLY PRAISES CHINESE FARMERS' ROLE

Thanks Their Contributions in War Against Japan in Message on Farmer's Day

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 5.—Highly lauding the contribution made by the farmers, who constitute over 80 per cent of China's population, in the war against Japan, Chiang Kai-shek delivered a special message to them today on the occasion of Farmer's Day which was recently designated as China's Thanksgiving Day by the Central Authority in commemoration of the efforts of the people of the soil. His address, in gist, follows:

"We give our thanks to the farmers in the full realization of their important contribution to our war against Japan. For the continuance of this war, the existence and continuous toil of the farmers, who constitute over 80 per cent of our population, are absolutely necessary. It is the farmers who give us our daily bread and it is the farmers who possess all the good characteristics of our race.

"During the eight years of our struggle, the significance of the contribution made by the farmers cannot be overemphasized. China's agricultural production has provided our armies with medicine and supplies, and in the military itself the farmers have been the main source of manpower."

In concluding, Chiang Kai-shek expressed the hope that the farmers would respect their profession, realize the importance of their position, and continue to improve their technique. The Government, on the other hand, he assured them, would do its best to promote the well-being of the farmers and to improve agricultural administration in order to build a strong nation.

Another outstanding event of the day, which was celebrated throughout the Chungking controlled area, was the agricultural products exhibition which took place in Chungking in the Provincial College of Education at which agricultural experts presided as judges.

At one of the celebration meetings, Shen Shih-tsai, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, spoke highly of the contribution which the farmers had made toward the war against Japan and enjoined them to carry on their work with greater determination and confidence.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

February 5

In Hungary, north of Lake Velencze, enemy attacks were warded off with the exception of some slight breaks while north of Stuhlweissenburg and in the northern portion of the Vertes Mountains our troops threw the enemy back toward the east. The Budapest garrison in its grim struggle was given considerable relief by our bombers and fighter planes.

In the southern frontier region of Slovakia as well as between the western Beskides and the Oder, numerous Soviet attacks failed. On both sides of Brieg, the Soviets launched an attack with strong forces from their Oder bridgeheads and severe fighting is going on here. At the remaining Oder front the situation did not change materially. The Soviets continued their violent assaults against the defense ring in front of Frankfort-on-the-Oder as well as against Kuestrin and Posen without attaining any success worth mentioning.

In southern Pommerania, our formations between Pyritz, Deutsch-Krone and the area northeast of Jastrov warded off renewed enemy attacks. Marienburg and Elbing are the centers of grim fighting.

In East Prussia, the Soviets storming with superior forces against Wormditt, Bartenstein and both sides of Koenigsberg failed to make a breakthrough, and here 53 enemy tanks and 63 guns were destroyed. Our naval forces repeatedly joined in the fighting on the East Prussian coast and brought relief to the army formations. In Courland fighting activity slowed down as a result of the severe enemy losses during the past days.

Battleplanes supported by fighters joined with good effect in the ground fighting in Hungary, Silesia and Neumark. Luftwaffe formations yesterday in the east put out of action altogether 73 enemy tanks, 47 guns, destroyed more than 900 vehicles and brought down 26 enemy airplanes.

In the west, enemy movements and strong artillery fire continue at the Roer front. In the Schleiden area, our troops again brought to a standstill the American breakthrough attempts in front of the Urt Valley dam while in the south several enemy attacks were smashed.

In the southwestern fringes of the Snoweifel, the enemy managed to enter one group of pillboxes but was smashed in our defense fire. The cornerstones of our bridgeheads in Upper Alsace were also yesterday exposed to severe enemy attacks. American formations attacking in the Rhine Valley between Breisach and Colmar were repulsed north of Neubreisach and intercepted south of Colmar after making slight headway and here 14 enemy tanks were destroyed. In the area north of Muehlhausen, our troops are engaged in violent defense fighting at Ensisheim and Sulz.

The artillery fire at Dunkirk and Lorient was intensified.

In the evening hours yesterday, British terror formations dropped bombs at several places in western Germany and damage was caused in the residential districts of Bonn and Godesberg.

The retaliation fire on London continues.

During January, the Anglo-Americans lost 1,389 planes mostly four-engined bombers as a result of our air defense.

In grim fighting against the enemy supply service, our submarines in the waters around England torpedoed seven ships totaling 54,000 tons as well as two escorting ships. The sinking of three additional ships of more than 13,000 tons and one escort vessel was observed. Moreover, the sinking of a number of other ships must be reckoned with including one troop transport of 20,000 tons.

Special Attack Unit Of Kwantung Army Is Granted Citation

By Arrangement With the Asahi

HSINKING, February 3.—The existence of the Yubu Special Attack Corps of the Kwantung Army has been brought to light with the announcement of the granting of citation to the Corps by the Commander of the Kwantung Army on February 4. The name Yubu (valor) has been given to the Corps by the Commander of the Air Forces of the Kwantung Army as symbolic of the traditions of the Kwantung Army.

U.S. BANKERS' OPPOSITION

Say Bretton Woods Currency System Will Bring Inflation

Domei

LISBON, February 4.—The United States Bankers' Association, in a report issued last night, expressed a strong opposition to the international currency fund system decided upon at the Bretton Woods Conference declaring that the system "will accelerate inflationary trend, retard basic economic readjustment and fails to safeguard the fundamentary principles which the United States and the American people entertain as well as their interests," according to a New York dispatch.

The report suggested that some of the items concerning currency stabilization fund be included in the functions of international banks. It also demanded that such a legislaton as would prohibit the extension of credits to countries defaulting old debts be relinquished. Plans for Britain whose national potentiality has been greatly exhausted must be regarded as matters of special importance in the revival of the world, said the report.

REVEALS AID TO CHUNGKING

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 5.—The U.S. Office of War Information, in its report of January 12, disclosed that by November 1944, 30,000 tons of armament had been flown from India to China, according to the Washington correspondent of the Daily Telegraph. In one month, 10,000 tons had been dispatched to Kunming, although the bottleneck there had prevented 7,000 tons of this from being distributed.

It said that the Chinese and American advisers to China succeeded in getting rid of the bottleneck and America is now trying to double the supply of lorries to China to 6,000, although they will be at least three year-old lorries. Thus, declared the correspondent, American supplies to China had been increased.

TOUGH PATH AHEAD FOR U.S.

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—Admitting the difficulties ahead for the Americans in their struggle against the Japanese Forces in the Pacific theater of war, Lieutenant General Alexander Vandegrift, Commander of the U.S. Marine Corps, made the following statement today at a luncheon given by the American Military Association, according to a Washington dispatch:

"We must fight decisive battles in the future on both hemispheres of the globe. Japan has been scheming to prolong the war, hoping that the Americans lose hope in its successful prosecution, but we must be cautious not to be deluded by the Japanese. The Japanese Forces still have sufficient strength to engage in great operations in the Pacific area and furthermore, topographical conditions are favorable for Japan."

U.S. POSTWAR TRADE FLEET

Operation of 16,000,000 Tons of Ships Planned, Land Tells Congress

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—The Maritime Commission plans for a postwar operation of a merchant fleet of approximately 16,000,000 deadweight tons were disclosed today by the House Appropriations Committee according to a Washington dispatch.

The plans were outlined by Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, head of the Maritime Commission, during the consideration of the independent offices appropriation bill and the contemplation of the disposal of some 12,000,000 tons of United States' merchant shipping to bring the anti-Axis nations up to their 1939 merchant tonnage.

The estimated size of the American merchant marine at the end of 1944, Land said, was 50,000,000 deadweight, or cargo-carrying tons including ocean-going, coastwise and Great Lakes ships. This represents about two-thirds of the world deadweight tonnage afloat in 1939.

In 1939, Land told the Committee, the United States operated 11,000,000 tons of merchant ships, while in the postwar period its flag should fly on a minimum of 15,000,000 tons.

Excess shipping, Land said, should be offered for sale—not as gifts—to other nations so they can have the equivalent of the 1939 tonnage, while an indefinite number of ships should be laid up in reserve "as an insurance policy against a World War III."

From 7,000,000 to 12,000,000 tons, he explained, would be needed to bring the anti-Axis nation's tonnage up to their 1939 levels, while another 5,000,000 or more tons should be set aside for naval use.

The present United States merchant marine of 5,633 ships, Land told the Committee, includes 9,700,000 tons of tankers, approximately 11,000,000 tons of other modern vessels (but very few passenger-cargo ships), 29,000,000 tons of Liberty ships, and 2,100,000 tons of military type vessels.

BRITAIN DEALS SELF BLOW

Sentencing of Bulgarian Damaging to Pro-British Feeling

Domei

BERLIN, January 5.—The mass sentence of the Bulgarian politicians in Sofia was described as a deadly blow for British influence in that country by a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman, according to a Berlin dispatch. He stressed that among the hundred deputies and advisors of the royal house almost all had been pro-British and that the murder of the brother of the Bulgarian king, Prince Cyrill, in particular showed the trend of Soviet policy in the Balkans.

The spokesman further stated that even the London Times was ignorant of the circumstances prior to the verdict. Since Jekaterinburg where the family of the Russian czar had been assassinated, this was the first time that a member of the royal house had been murdered, showing that Bolshevism had not changed in the past 27 years, he added.

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SPECIAL FACILITIES SET FOR VISITING STUDENTS

Money Purchasing Power Will Be Maintained, Ishiwata Tells Upper House

Students from the countries of Greater East Asia who have been inconvenienced because of the temporary stoppage of classroom work due to the mobilization of Japanese students will be able to resume their study in April as special facilities will be set aside for them.

This was made clear by Shinzo [illegible], Parliamentary Education Vice-Minister, in the course of his reply to the interpellation put by Masazo [illegible] at the session of the House of Representatives on Monday. He said:

"In view of the fact that the youths from the countries of Greater East Asia now studying in various schools in Japan, have not been able to pursue their respective studies as much as they want because of the temporary stoppage of classroom work due to the mobilization of Japanese students, certain places will be set apart from April for the youths from Greater East Asia so that they will be able to concentrate on their studies."

In the House of Peers Viscount Kiko Okochi, Kenkyukai member, on Monday interrogated Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata in the first subcommittee on the budget, on the Government measure for the maintenance of the purchasing power of money, pointing out that should the depreciation of money involved in soaring prices incline the people to rush for commodities, the result would be very serious.

To this the Finance Minister replied, stating that every possible measure will be taken by the Government to maintain the purchasing power of money. What supports the value of Japanese national bonds is after all the economic strength of Japan in Greater East Asia. So long as our economy is sound, there is no need to be over-anxious about the value of national bonds, the Finance Minister said.

Viscount Okochi further questioned the Finance Minister on the taxation of the "newly risen classes." The latter replied:

"The taxation of the so-called newly risen classes is not so much the problem of tax laws as that of administrative measures of the Departments concerned. In this respect, the Finance Ministry will cooperate with the revenue offices and the Associations for the Service to the State, so as to secure the best results. The incomes accruing from illegal dealings are to be confiscated; these incomes cannot therefore be the object of taxation. But such requisitions as are not punishable under penal regulations must be considered as legitimate incomes from the standpoint of the authorities concerned. These incomes are being taxed after investigations."

POLITICAL PARTY DEFINED

New National Body To Be Set Up Primarily by People

The character of the proposed new political party has been clarified by the interpellations made at the sessions of the House of Representatives, and particularly by replies made by Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso to various interpellators.

Summarizing those questions and the replies of the Government on the question of the new political parties, it is made clear that the new political body is one to be organized by those willingly participating in their sincere consideration of national affairs, as its principal aim is to guide the execution of the war. Therefore, the new party is not to be formed by the Government but is to be built up by the people. It is not to be organized with the present Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, which is now the only political organization in the country as its nucleus, but the wide participation of the young people of the entire country who are budding with political ambition is to be encouraged.

The new political party does not reject other political organizations, but whether there is to be formed one new political party or more than one will be decided by the Government. It is also made clear that the new political party is going to be a national one with a local structure.

To Study Medicine

Forty-eight war widows successfully passed their entrance examinations to Kyoto Prefectural, Tokyo Imperial and Osaka Women's Medical Colleges, it was announced by the Military Relief Board on Monday. The way was opened for those aspiring to take up a medical career through the efforts of the Military Relief Board and 94 had submitted their applications. Among those passing the examinations is Mrs. Mariko Seki, wife of Commander Yukio Seki, who died gloriously as a member of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps in the waters east of the Philippines.

News and Views

Liberation and Reality

By ISAMU INOUYE

The former American Ambassador to Japan and present Under-secretary of State Joseph C. Grew delivered an address at the Foreign Policy Association of Philadelphia on the night of February 2, in which he went at length to explain America's attitude concerning relief for the liberated countries, especially France, from their economic and social misery.

However, the conclusion was, "The French should not be and are not ashamed to voice their needs. We should not be and are not ashamed to state our capability."

In other words, he is asking the various "liberated" peoples to be satisfied with empty ideals such as "freedom" until the war is over. He is also saying even if they have to go hungry and even if their women must yield to the lowest profession to eke out a livelihood it is none of America's business. It stands to reason that there is very little in the way of an answer when America states her policy so frankly and directly.

Brings Misery Everywhere

The paradox of the anti-Axis liberation is that it has only brought misery, want and disappointments in its wake. In Greece, according to the very words of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill himself, the Greek "patriots" have suddenly turned out to be "gangsters, dirtier than Germans," who are hunted and slaughtered on sight by the British soldiers. In Italy, the moral conditions have deteriorated so much that it is common talk today that it would be difficult for young Italian girls to go through life as virgins. The situation is so much worse than it is popularly imagined that American correspondents there have admitted they are loathe to view the situation straight in the face.

In Belgium, where the people were able to enjoy more and better choice of foods than the citizens of London before the invasion of anti-Axis troops, there is talk of the food supply running out by about March. Special missions have often gone to London from Brussels, but so far, they have all returned empty handed. The only thing they received was a British-Belgium currency pact. And that magic piece of paper has transformed Belgium into a sterling slave.

In 1940, when the anti-Axis propaganda was claiming that German-occupied France was faced with a famine, the croissant, a French breakfast, cost ten francs apiece. Now they cannot buy it for 25 francs. Those who are able to eat it at this price are the anti-Axis soldiers who have an abundance of American dollars and British pounds to flood the blackmarket with.

According to the personal statement of General Charles de Gaulle, President of the French Provisional Government, France was far better off under German occupation than is commonly believed.

Plight of France

At present, according to revelation of French officials themselves, the anti-Axis armies are gradually squeezing out of the French all that they have left to them. This is, of course, the net result of America's policy toward the 'liberated' countries as Undersecretary of State Grew has put it that, "The fighting comes first and everything else can take the hindmost until the war is over."

The question is what kind of a war do the Anglo-Americans think they are fighting. The anti-Axis bigwigs have declared it is another war to preserve democracy. But where is democracy to be found among the 'liberated' peoples? At best, we only find the puppet governments of Pierlot, De Gaulle, Bonomi and Plastiras.

We have also heard that the anti-Axis war is for the "Four Freedoms." But it is already common knowledge that the "Four Freedoms" actually constitute the "Four non-Freedoms" in the 'liberated' countries.

Under German occupation Belgium, Italy, Greece and France knew peace and security. Although there were a few wartime shortages, basically, the inhabitants of those countries enjoyed stable daily lives.

The Germans lost no time in repairing the railways, which were destroyed during the fighting, to the relief and joy of the general civilian public. Plundered lands were recultivated to yield much needed foodstuffs. In fact agriculture was improved beyond prewar level by the adaptation of advanced German technique and implements of farming. Factories were assured their raw materials too. Consequently, the wheels of industries were kept turning. This means there was no unemployment while currency remained stable.

Discrepancy in Exchange

Under German occupation, Greece was not inflicted with the discrepancy in exchange which now exists between her currency and the British sterling at the astounding rate of eighteen zeros to each pound.

In Paris, the unemployed did not number as much as one-fifth the total population of the metropolis as it does now. Passenger service on the railway lines had not been abolished.

In Naples, the boatman did not cease to sing their favorite ballads and the ladies from respectable families were not forced to walk the streets at night.

All the while, Germany too was fighting under the policy of war above everything else. But why is it that the anti-Axis, who are also fighting under the same slogan, brought only the direst miseries to bear on the peoples of the occupied areas while the Germans were able to assure them a reasonable degree of comfort and stability.

The answer lies in the very war aims of the two countries. Germany entered the present struggle with the transcendental mission of establishing a New Order in Europe by assuring the various peoples their proper places. For this reason, she could not completely disregard the welfare of the various races in spite of the war.

Sinister Schemes Bared

Meanwhile, the Anglo-Americans courted this conflict with two objectives in mind. First, they wanted to preserve the world's wealth which they had amassed by the maintenance of the status quo. Secondly, they wanted to seek an outlet for their over-developed industrial capital by monopolizing the world's markets. The well-being of the people of the occupied zones is totally out of question.

The Americans pretend that they have "liberated" Leyte and Mindoro Islands of the Philippines. But that liberation has only brought the people there sorrow with nothing to eat and nothing to wear.

The challenge is whether the Americans have the courage to see if there is any gleam of joy over their liberation in the eyes of the Filipinos in Leyte and Mindoro ... the freed Filipinos who come begging to the back door of the American army canteens for a bite of left-over food.

Alarmed by this state of affairs, Sergio Osmena, the so-called pretender of the presidency of the Philippines, hastened back to Washington recently to demand relief for his disappointed people. But it is certain that the only reply he must have received is, "You ought to know that the fighting comes first!"

F.D.R. PREPARING YANKS FOR PROTRACTED WAR

Our Successes in China and Rundstedt Offensive Blast Optimism About War End

President Roosevelt won the election for the fourth presidential term by promising that the end of the European War was at hand, this statement being reinforced by a proclamation that a wholesale counterattack against Japan was under way in the Pacific and further by the announcement of a postwar peace plan. However, the Anglo-American program for an early end of the war was dashed to the ground by the success of our China operations and by the development of the Rundstedt offensive in Europe. After boasting so much of the progress of the American offensive both in the Pacific and in Europe, Roosevelt has been compelled to admit that the dose of optimism administered to the American public had been rather too strong and Washington authorities are now busy preparing for protracted warfare, reports the most recent issue of the Shuho, a weekly magazine published by the Board of Information. The article, in gist, follows:

United Press dispatches from China report that the success of the Japanese Forces in opening up continental communications from the north to the south has created formidable obstacles for the execution of the Nimitz strategy which is aimed at landing on the China coast. At the same time, Representative Warren Magnuson of Washington has warned the American public that a general counterattack against Japan is impossible until the anti-Axis forces acquire harbors on that coast. Enormous quantities of supplies, declared Magnuson, would be necessary to defeat the Japanese Forces in China, for the transportation of which the opening of the Ledo and Burma routes would not be sufficient. So long as the transportation of supplies to China remains in its present condition, the fight against Japan, he admitted, may continue even for ten years.

Vice-Chairman Anderson of the United States War Production Board declared that the Rundstedt offensive was a severe blow to the Americans and that they must be prepared for unexpected difficulties in the course of a protracted war. Hanson Baldwin, New York Times' military commentator, also wrote in the same strain, declaring that the German offensive and the anti-Axis shortage of munitions were a sufficient indication that the optimism which prevailed during the autumn was nothing but an illusion.

Those Americans who were jubilant over the success of the Normandy operations were hoping for an equal success in the Pacific. The British, however, who had been entertaining serious misgivings over the reckless venture of the Americans in the Pacific, began to criticize General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Invasion Forces, who was hard pressed by the Rundstedt offensive. On November 29, Prime Minister Winston Churchill saw the need to warn the British House of Commons that nobody knew when the European War would end, adding that it was utterly impossible to forecast the duration of the struggle against Japan. What else could this be but a rebuke directed toward the Americans?

Strategy Revised

As revealed by a Reuter's military correspondent, the Luzon operations were planned four or five months ago on the assumption that the European War would end by January this year. Since the anti-Axis failed to terminate the European War according to schedule, the correspondent declared that there was a grave necessity for revising the strategy concentrating anti-Axis efforts in the Pacific since the plan drawn up several months ago was not adequate for the present purpose. The revelation made by Reuter's correspondent is a confirmation of the miscarriage of Anglo-American strategy, a breakdown of the Teheran-Quebec formula which laid down anti-Axis concentration against Japan after the defeat of Germany. The United States must now wage a two-front war, a war of attrition on an unprecedented scale. Confronted with the prospect of protracted warfare, the United States is now engaged in feverish efforts to reorganize this two-front war.

On January 6, Roosevelt sent to Congress a general message, and on January 9 another message on the national budget. These messages, while revealing the crisis with which the United States is faced, reveal a strong will to overcome the difficulties confronting America. In the first message, the President admitted the uncertainty facing the Americans, and in the second message, he stated that it was impossible to predict when the war, whether in Europe or in the Pacific, would end. In any case, they came as a great shock to the optimists.

In regard to the European War, the point worth noticing is that Roosevelt admitted a partial failure of the anti-Axis strategy. While recognizing the difficulties attending the operations against Japan, he urged the Americans to redouble their efforts in order to be able to concentrate against Japan consistently with the prosecution of the European War. This is the Pacific First policy of the United States. Another important point worth noticing is that, while admitting some decline in the war production, he urged the need of surpassing the established record in the production of munitions in order to meet new requirements. He demanded again the enactment of a compulsory labor law.

In regard to the international situation, Roosevelt entered a strong plea for unity among the anti-Axis Powers not merely for the sake of the present war but also in the interests of postwar peace. He deplored the strife civil or international, taking place in or about the "liberated" regions. While depreciating power politics on the one hand, on the other hand, he asserted that the United States should not shirk its responsibility in connection with the administration of the "liberated" regions, thus reserving the American right to interfere in European affairs. This point is also worth noticing as America's move against the British policy of intervention and bloc-building in Western Europe as well as against the determined Soviet policy of expanding westward.

Secret Diplomacy Assailed

Senator Robert Taft of Ohio, leader of the anti-Roosevelt clique attacked the President on the ground of secret diplomacy, while Senator Raymond Willis held Roosevelt to task for the lack of a definite program for the solution of outstanding international problems. In his messages, however, Roosevelt aimed at emergency measures as necessitated by the situation resulting from the Rundstedt offensive and the American operations against the Philippines. His messages deserve careful scrutiny in that they show a strong resolve, as already mentioned, for the prosecution of the war and expansion of war production.

The United States War Production Board, it is true, had permitted a partial reconversion of war industries into peace industries in spite of the opposition of military authorities. On December 4, however, this reconversion in 103 war production districts was suspended for a period of three months. This measure was followed on December 16 by an order of suspension for an indefinite period. On December 17, the War Department took an emergency step by recalling to the war industries 4,700 skilled workers who were serving in the army.

On December 23, Director James Byrnes of the United States Office of War Mobilization told the Select Service Board (1) to examine the status of those seeking peacetime jobs; (2) to concentrate labor in urgent war industries by revising the existing system of priority, and (3) to close all race courses throughout the United States. On January 1, he demanded the adoption of the following five measures:

(a) A compulsory service law. (b) A law to draft 4,000,000 men hitherto exempted from military service due to physical disabilities. (c) A law to empower the United War Labor Board to settle labor disputes on its own authority instead of taking over factories. (d) A law giving the Manpower Commission full authority to control labor in war industries, and (e) A law to extend unemployment insurance as a postwar social measure.

Advocates Compulsory Service

On January 3, Byrnes asked the Selective Service Board to immediately call into the war industries rural youths from 18 to 25 years of age, numbering 364,000 in all whose services had been postponed. A week later, the Government ordered a partial suspension of passenger traffic on railways, under which measure all non-essential lines as defined in the order, including excursion trains, will be suspended from March 1. At a press conference, Henry Stimson, U.S. Secretary of War, urged the adoption of a thoroughgoing compulsory service law, declaring that the present war situation demanded a drastic measure for the mobilization of manpower.

As has been pointed out above, the American Government is making strenuous efforts to expand the fighting power of the United States. In order to correctly size up this fighting power, it is necessary to understand the real state of America's war production and the margin of expansion in manpower for military and industrial purposes.

The United States is now confronted with the dilemma of falling production and rising consumption. The American production of war supplies, as has been disclosed by Henry Kaiser, American shipbuilder had reached its peak at the time when the United States was turning from the defensive to the offensive. Production began to decline when the general attack of the anti-Axis against Germany failed, and when the material and human wastage both in Europe and in the Pacific kept mounting. This must have been a great tragedy to a nation, which had prided itself as being the war arsenal of the democracies.

(To Be Continued)

Upper House Honors Four of Its Members For Lengthy Service

Four members of the House of Peers, Marquis Moritatsu Hosokawa and Viscounts Nagakoto Kiyooka, Tanetada Tachibana and Tanehide Akizuki, who have served in the Upper House for 30 years or more, were honorably commended as decided at a joint meeting of all parties held subsequent to the close of the plenary session of the House on February 6. As is the usual procedure, the four members will be presented with souvenirs simultaneously with the parliamentary decision which is scheduled for February 8.

POSTHUMOUS HONORS CONFERRED ON OFFICIALS

Munitions Ministry Men Died From Enemy Bombing During Important Talks

Posthumous promotions have been conferred upon Kazumoto Sekiguchi and Sadao Eto, officials of the Munitions Supervisory Directorate of the Munitions Ministry, who died heroically from the enemy bombing on January 27 while continuing an important conference on munitions production together with other officials of the same Ministry, it was disclosed on Tuesday.

On the afternoon of that fateful Saturday, these officials were holding a conference on increased production of armaments and when the air alert sounded, they refused to take shelter, continuing their discussions in view of the extraordinary importance of the matter in their hands and all died heroically. They were Rear Admiral Morikazu Akinaga, Director General of the Second Supervisory Directorate of the Munitions Supervisory Department of the Munitions Ministry, Paymaster Commander Takitaro Suzuki, Munitions Secretary, Paymaster Sub-Lieutenant Toyojchiro Tashiro, Masami Sawada and Motohiro Aihara, Navy engineers, and Masao Sakurai, of the Munitions Ministry.

A joint Munitions Ministry funeral will be held at the Aoyama Funeral Hall on February 14 for the late Rear Admiral Akimori and other officials of the same Ministry who met disaster.

Press Comments

Tuesday, February 6

GERMANY'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

MAINICHI—Whether the Three Power Conference among America, Britain and the Soviet Union is intended to impress the world or whether it is for the purpose of personal security, it is a fact that the Conference was opened on February 1. The place of meeting has not been revealed. But whether it is in Egypt or in Rumania is not a point which interests us.

What is of interest to us in connection with this Conference is the statement which the German authorities issued beforehand. While it is thought that an attempt will be made at the Conference to decide decisive political maneuvers against Germany, the German statement shows that all such maneuvers will be in vain. This is an important statement indeed. Inasmuch as the enemy has pushed the war situation against Germany to the present point, it cannot be thought that the enemy will not attempt to undermine the morale of the German people by propaganda maneuvers rather than to seek a decision through a forceful attack. As the German authorities point out, it can easily be imagined that America and Britain will try to deceive the German people by making a few changes in their "unconditional surrender" principle which they have been maintaining since the Casablanca Conference.

The demand for unconditional surrender by Japan and Germany is being criticized especially in America as it is maintained that such a demand only serves to heighten the fighting will of both the Japanese and German peoples. Therefore, it is said, Japan and Germany should be made to surrender by the offer of generous terms, and then they can be "cooked to taste"; this "taste" being the same as that time of the previous World War when the Anglo-Americans made Germany surrender by the same plan. However, Germany has not forgotten this taste either, and in a different sense. Entrapped by President Wilson's 14 Points, Germany laid down her arms. But has a single one of those 14 points ever been carried out sincerely?

It is a matter of course that Germany will fight this present struggle for the preservation of the German people's freedom, and that she will fight it through resolutely. If she surrenders, Germany as such will be lost forever; it would not be just Reichsfuehrer Hitler, or Nazism, that would be lost, but Germany herself with her great traditions.

Promoted Posthumously

Colonels Tadashi Fujioka, Hidehiko Nabeshima and Tsuneji Hanabusa have been posthumously promoted to the rank of Major General, it was announced by the War Ministry on Monday. Major General Fujioka and Hanabusa died of illness at the front on December 21, 1944 and January 16, 1945 respectively while Major General Nabeshima died in action on December 23, 1944.

Heroes Deaths Announced

Rear Admirals Yukizo Kimura, Yoshiyuki Kishi and Hideichiro Shiro have died in action, according to an announcement of the Yokosuka Naval Station on Tuesday. Among the names of many others who fell in the War of Greater East Asia announced on the same day is that of Captain Sadatomo Okada, son and heir of Admiral Keisuke Okada, former Prime Minister.

Ashiya Mayor Picked

Kijuro Nagaoka, President of Nagaoka & Company in Manchoukuo, has been appointed Mayor of Ashiya in Hyogo Prefecture to succeed Ichiemon Tairi, the present Mayor, it was announced by the Home Ministry.

Oratorical Contest

Domei

PONTIANAK, February 6.—An oratorical contest in Japanese is to be held here on Kigensetsu, February 11, for the purpose of bolstering the fighting morale of native inhabitants. Sixteen native youths who have passed the preliminary test are to participate in the function, each giving a seven minute speech in Japanese.

STUDIES ON MANCHOUKUO WILL GET SCHOLARSHIPS

Cultural Body of Empire Set to Give Monetary Aid for Research in 6 Subjects

Domei

HSINKING, February 6.—With the aim of encouraging further studies concerning the cultural, racial and economic aspects of Manchoukuo, award of scholarships has been decided upon. In this connection, the Cultural Science Research Scholarship Committee of the Manchoukuo Empire Cultural Federation which was previously inaugurated by the Manchoukuo Psychologists' Society and eight other similar societies, decided to give monetary aid to the following research works:

1. Study of the intellectual faculties of various races in Manchoukuo.
2. Translation of Manchoukuo literary works into Japanese.
3. Research in the religious faith and family system of the Orochon tribe.
4. Study of Russian sayings and the colloquial language.
5. Research in the principles of the control economies of Manchoukuo.
6. Study of the social economy of the colonies in northern Manchoukuo.

BOSE BARES APPOINTMENTS

Domei

RANGOON, February 5.—Lieutenant Colonel S. C. Alagappan has been appointed Minister of State and has taken over the post as High Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands replacing Colonel A. D. Loganadan, who has resigned on account of illness, Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, officially announced today.

It was also revealed that Colonel J. K. Bhonsle has been appointed the new Chief of Staff of the Supreme Command of the Indian National Army in Burma, Colonel M. Z. Kiani as the new Secretary of the War Council, and Colonel Anil C. Chatterji as the new Foreign Minister.

It was added that Colonels Loganadan and Kiani have been promoted to the rank of major general, while Lieutenant Colonels Alagappan, G. R. Nadar Aziz, Ahmed Shah Nawaz and D. M. Khan have been raised to the rank of colonels.

Li Presents Credentials

Domei

NANKING, February 5.—Li Shaokeng, the newly appointed Manchoukuo Ambassador to the National Government of China, presented his credentials to Chen Kung-po, Acting President, at the Ceremonial Hall today. Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister, was also present.

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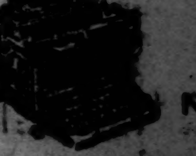

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Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
[illegible], Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 159, 158.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 668, 462, 5967, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One month, ¥6.00; six months, ¥[illegible]; one year, ¥[illegible]. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo, China and the Southern Regions. For foreign countries postage ¥1.50 per month extra. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, WED., FEBRUARY 7, 1945

Britain's Schemes Against The United States

With clashes of interests between the United States and Britain over war and postwar issues growing increasingly frequent and more bitter, relations between the two countries have today apparently reached the coolest point since the outbreak of the war. This situation is not surprising, however, for there never has been any real unity between the two concerning their war aims.

That the war aims of the United States and Britain are merely a matter of expediency becomes increasingly more apparent as the situation develops. Recently this has been demonstrated by Churchill's virtual repudiation of the Atlantic Charter through his application of armed interference in the affairs of the "liberated" countries. In the meantime, both the United States and Britain have begun vigorously to pursue their own respective interests. Since the interests of these two evil Powers are fundamentally incompatible, it is but natural that the relations between them should have cooled.

It is particularly interesting to note that Britain, taking a practical stand, refuses to yield to American demands and, ignoring the plans of the United States, is gradually beginning to drive along her own way. That it is Britain's scheme to maintain her own power as much as possible by instigating and utilizing the United States even the Americans must know. But the United States, although aware of this fact, is allowing herself to be utilized because she overrates her own power and is convinced that she will be able to gain victory by her own hands. The United States feels that Britain's power has declined and that the latter can no longer be a competitor, that after an American victory Britain will easily be made to submit to her. For their own good reasons the British leaders have encouraged this tendency by adopting outwardly a disgustingly servile attitude toward the United States, which is indeed ludicrous to a discerning observer.

In addition to the unctuously subservient attitude of Britain, the United States has been wont to underrate Britain because of the fact that the latter has suffered appalling attrition to her strength. It was not unnatural that the United States began to regard and treat Britain as a vassal state, for she noted that Britain had lost her oversea resources, had fallen from her position as a creditor nation to become a debtor nation, and had been forced to yield her place as the foremost shipping and naval Power to the United States.

But Britain, having pulled through numerous crises by deceiving the United States and inveigling the latter to pour her strength into the war, has recently gained the conviction that she no longer is in danger of perishing. She therefore has suddenly begun to reorganize her program for the struggle against the United States. The facts indicating that Britain has now begun to move in this new direction are too numerous to enumerate. But outstanding among them is the fact that Britain already is ignoring the Dumbarton Oaks formula and is scheming to establish a British sphere of influence, particularly clinging to the idea of a Western European bloc and watching sharply for a chance to make it a reality. Also noteworthy is the fact that Britain refuses to yield even a step to the United States on the monetary, oil, and civil aviation issues because of her desire to hold tight to her own interests, and is setting up her own plans which would tightly embrace the British homeland and the Dominions. Noteworthy also is the fact that Britain is now striving to divide Europe between herself and the Soviet Union and otherwise doing everything possible to shut the United States out of Europe.

The "Big Three" conference is now apparently in progress for the purpose of readjusting the relations among the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union, but it is clear that as such conferences are repeated, the more will the three Powers come to realize how really deep and wide is the gulf separating the United States and Britain. According to a recent report by Raymond Daniells, Roosevelt, worrying about the aggravation of recent Anglo-American relations, has sent a memorandum to the British Government in which he declared that since both the American and British peoples were beginning to hold doubts as to whether this war is actually being fought for the defense of democratic principles, efforts should be directed toward the elimination of skepticism between the two peoples. Britain actually has not fired a single shot for the defense of democratic principles; all her efforts have been in the direction of preserving her own imperialistic interests. Can it be that Roosevelt is ignorant of the fact that the British intelligentsia secretly considers its foremost task to be the struggle against and destruction of American economic imperialism?

The greater part of the American people today apparently believe that Britain no longer possesses any actual, effective strength. But Britain intends to fight the United States after the present war by utilizing American economic power, absorbing it and using it as her own weapon. The success of the British in securing the continuation of the Lend-Lease agreement is an example of the British move in this direction. It can thus be said that the United States is unconsciously being made to assist Britain in becoming a stronger future competitor.

In respect to this point, the Nation's Business, organ of the United States Chamber of Commerce, declared in a recent issue that the eight billion American dollars frozen in London were an important essential to selling goods to Britain after the war and expressed the warning that Britain was the more experienced in shipping affairs even though her tonnage had declined. Republican Senator Brewster in the December 5 issue of the American Magazine charged that Britain had offered a $200,000,000 loan to Chungking, which was contrary to American interests, that Britain had started negotiations with Argentina and the Netherlands for the establishment of air lines, that Britain was fishing for oil concessions in Arabia, and that Britain was scheming to shut American oil out of the pound bloc after the war.

Britain is thus beginning to show every signs of exerting persistent and skillful efforts to complete her measures for the struggle against the United States. But despite the warning by some of their observers, the majority of the Americans apparently still continue to underrate the British. For example, Sumner Welles, former Undersecretary of State, in his book "An Intelligent American Guide to Peace," holds that Britain will not be able to have her way with respect to trade, capital, investment and her standard of living as well as on the question of the security of the British Empire. But Britain, knowing her own danger, is scheming to recover her power by utilizing the United States and is hoping to upset the United States some day. The opinion of neutral quarters that she who is most happy over the severe attrition suffered by the United States in the Ardennes blow and in the Pacific operations is Britain and that Britain is scheming to monopolize the gains of the war after the United States bleeds herself white is thus not unfounded. While bowing meekly before the United States, Britain is grinning slyly to herself at the still immature attitude of the United States toward world affairs.

AMERICA'S PRESENT AND FUTURE ECONOMY

Government Control Over Industry Grows

By GUNNAR MYRDAL

(The following condensed translation of Gunnar Myrdal's book on America's Present and Future Economy is reprinted from the Twentieth Century. A brief summary of this work was recently published in this paper. After Professor Cassel, Professor Myrdal is regarded as Sweden's leading economist and a specialist on American affairs.)

V

(3) The most difficult winding-up problem confronts the Government-owned plants. Of the 20 billion dollars' worth of new factories built during the war, three quarters belong to the Government, representing an investment of 15 billion dollars. Some fields are entirely dominated by Government-owned industry.

These factories are solidly built and have the most modern equipment. For a quarter of them there is no use whatever in peace. The remainder could be adjusted to peace-time production.

	Proportion of Government owned Production (In pct.)
Synthetic rubber	100
High-octane aviation gasoline	100
Magnesium	92
Aircraft	90
Aluminum	50
Machine tools	50

What is America to do with this Government sector of her industry? To let it continue in the form of Government enterprises would be against every American tradition. The most natural solution would be to have it taken over by private industry. But at what price? Industry has already pointed to the fact that as a result of the hectic times in which they were erected the building costs of these plants were abnormally high, that the plants are by no means always favorably located, that many of them would have to be rebuilt for peace-time production, etc.

It is extremely important that all these questions be clarified as quickly as possible in order that the process of adjustment is not impeded. But if the Government were, for this reason, to sell the factories cheaply, then the agricultural population and probably small business circles, too, would raise a storm, calling attention to the corruption scandals after the Great War. If, on the other hand, the selling prices were high, the plants would remain unsold. The suggestion has been made that the dilemma could be avoided by leasing the factories to business concerns. But that would be no solution.

The situation is further complicated by the fact that it is really only the giant corporations which can be considered as partners for the Government, as all the plants are of gigantic size. Among the enterprises financed by the Government, 12½ per cent represent an investment value of 100 million dollars each, and 30 per cent (including the above 12½ per cent) one of 50 million dollars or more each. Only 4 per cent are valued at less than 1 million dollars each. Hence the idea advocated in America that the small businessman should be given preference in the disposal of Government-owned enterprises is merely an illusion.

Anyway the war has entailed a strongly emphasized trend toward large enterprises. The awarding of war contracts favored the large enterprises, as there was usually a need for rapid deliveries. Moreover, the restriction of civilian production decreed in 1941 and 1942 chiefly hit the small enterprises. However, toward the end of 1942 and in 1943 the small enterprises were given a new chance when the large enterprises saw themselves forced to employ subcontractors. But this has also entailed a growing dependency of small enterprises on the large industrial corporations.

* * *

I regard it as my duty to warn my countrymen of two great illusions:

(1) That America will succeed in stabilizing her economy after the war.

(2) That the Americans and British will succeed in building up a satisfactory international economic system for themselves, for us, or for the world.

In my opinion everything points to the fact that America is drifting into a turbulent economic development after the war which will very soon culminate in a depression and mass unemployment. Moreover, it is very likely that all the fine plans for the liberation and stabilization of world economics will remain empty promises, so that the international problems will on the whole be unsolved when peace breaks out. This would mean an economic order in the world worse than that existing before the war.

(End)

Omit Congratulations

Bill: "What about the dollar you owe me?"

Tom: "It's your birthday on Friday. I'll bring it to you with my congratulations."

Bill: "You just bring the money and I'll congratulate myself."

WARTIME AFRICA

Improvement of Aircraft Brings Dark Continent Within Area of Power Politics

Editor's Note: The following article appeared recently in the Keizai Mainichi.

I

The strategic significance of Africa in the current war is much greater than what it was in the first Great War. Due to the vast scale of the current war, the progress in military technique, and the development of all means of sea, land and air transportation, Africa has been rapidly and inevitably dragged into the war and was at one time one of the main fighting theaters. A large number of sea and air bases has been either strengthened or newly constructed in the narrow zone along the northern coast of Africa. Britain's Mediterranean route to the Near East and East Asia has been maintained by utilizing her military bases at Gibraltar, Malta, Suez, Aden, and in Egypt, as well as the French ports at Bizerta, Tunis, Oran, and Djibouti. Before her surrender, Italy had also constructed powerful military bases at Tripoli and Bengazi in Libya where she made many airfields and constructed a line of fortresses in the Mareb area.

The Abyssinian War of 1935 created a new threat to Britain's communication line from Europe to India and Asia. Following the surrender of France, Italy started her military operations in Africa, covering Abyssinia, Eritrrea, Somaliland, Egypt, Libya, Cyrenaica and Tripolitania. Since November of 1942, the military operations were extended to French North Africa. But the military operations which were started in North Africa in the latter half of 1940 came to an end in May, 1943, with the withdrawal of the German and the Italian forces from the Dark Continent.

The Atlantic coast of Africa has never become the stage of any remarkable military operations in the past, but its strategic significance cannot be disregarded. The numerous military bases along the western coast of Africa and the islands of Azores, Madeira, Canary and Cape Verde, overlook the sea route connecting Britain with South and North America. Particularly has the strategic position of Dakar attracted the attention of the warring nations. Of all the strategic points in Africa, Dakar is located nearest to the Americas. Standing only 3,000 kilometers off Natal, Brazil, Dakar occupies a pivotal point as a military base to attack all the routes of transportation in the central Atlantic. Besides, Dakar is the starting point of all the sea and air routes across the African continent. When, for instance, Germany decided on a plan to extend her military influence from the north to the west of the African continent through the aid of the Vichy regime, and considered the construction of the Sahara Railway, Britain countered by strengthening her naval, land and air bases at Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Nor was the United States less interested in Africa. In 1942, she occupied Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, and by concluding an air pact with the Liberian Government, constructed her air relay station at Monrovia. In addition to this air depot, she constructed a large number of airfields in various districts along the western coast of Africa, including for instance, Bathur in British Gambia, Takoradi on the Ivory Coast, and Lagos in Nigeria. The United States also showed a profound interest in various ports on the northeastern coast of Africa, especially the port of Djibouti. In the meantime, the Port of Assab on the southern coast of the Red Sea, by virtue of an agreement reached between the United States and Britain, was entrusted to the former.

The United States, in this way, constructed her airfields and docks on the coast of the Red Sea, wharfs, repair stations and barracks in Eritrrea, turning these areas into large supply bases for Egypt and all parts of the Near East. Munitions and other necessities of war to these areas are mostly brought from the United States which has also established her military depots in Egypt.

The present war has destroyed the beaten routes of communications on the sea, land, and in the air. The loss of shipping has brought about a decrease in the volume of transportation. Moreover, intensive investigations are being made now by different nations in search of new routes of transportation with a view to sending expeditiously their supply of men, ammunition, and provisions to the far-off fronts.

The African continent which gives two major transportation and communication routes connecting the Occident with the Orient naturally became a stage of such investigations. Since the outbreak of the current war, it was the strategic policy of the Axis Powers to destroy the Mediterranean routes of the enemy nations, especially the Suez Canal. After the extension of the military operations to the Mediterranean, this route is the shortest route between Britain and India as well as with all the British territories in the Indian and the Pacific Oceans, was practically closed, and no commercial liners were able to make use of this sea route, the only exception being the vessels belonging to the special convoy which, under the protection of a powerful squadron of the British Navy, were engaged in the transportation of war materials from Britain to the Near East. Under such circumstances, the link between Britain and the different ports of India and the British territories in the Pacific had to be maintained by circumnavigating the Cape of Good Hope. After the outbreak of the current war in the Pacific, this sea route became very important to the anti-Axis nations. It had, however, various weak points. In the first place, the route is too long and requires more time and bottoms than the Mediterranean route. In the second place, it had many weak points, such as Dakar, Cape of Good Hope, the western coast of Morocco, and Madagascar. Since the outbreak of the war between Germany and the Soviet Union and the war in the Pacific, the question of maintaining the routes of transportation between the West and the East became more important, and the Anglo-Americans found themselves under the urgent necessity to open new air and land routes. In this connection, the African continent was found to be a convenient relay station between Europe and Asia. That was because the air routes, paved roads, and the motor highways across this Dark Continent are considerably shorter than the route by sea around the same continent.

The construction of these routes across the African continent was rendered possible after the beginning of 1941 when French Equatorial Africa, Cameroons, and French West Africa took part in the "Fighting France" movement. Following the meeting between the President Roosevelt and the Prime Minister Churchill an air route was established connecting New York, Miami, San Juan (Puerto Rico), Port of Spain (Trinidad), Natal, Bathurst, Monrovia, Lagos, Fort Lami (French Equatorial Africa), and Khartoum (Sudan). This air route was extended from Khartoum to Cairo, Alexandria, Syria, Iran, Caucasus, and India. From this trunk air route, two air routes branch off—the first from Lagos to Belgian Congo via Libreville, Brazzaville, Kenya, and Leopoldville; the second to Cape Town via Elisabethville.

Since 1941, Britain has been exercising great efforts to improve and strengthen her base at the Port of Freetown, which now is used as an important relay station for her air route between Britain and the Near and the Central East. In the meantime, the United States has also been making use of Monrovia as an important relay station.

The main difficulty accompanying any attempt to reach the hinterland of Africa has been the lack of railways and good roads. The construction of railways through the Great Desert and across this Dark Continent has not been realized as yet. The railway networks on the continent is at present found only in French North Africa and in the Union of South Africa. There are several short railways along the western coast of this continent, connecting the coastal area with the Nigeria and Congo Rivers. Roads, like railways, are still in a primitive stage of development. In the prewar days, the products in the hinterland had to be conveyed to the coastal area on rivers, or over narrow caravan lanes. It required much time to make a trip in this way.

War demanded the immediate removal of all such difficulties. At the same time as the opening of the air routes across the Dark Continent, the anti-Axis nations began the construction of roads in Equatorial Africa and Cameroons, involving the extension and repair of old roads as well as the construction of new ones.

The strategic roads start from Equatorial Africa. The northern trunk road runs from Duala to Khartoum via Yaunde, Ngaundere, Fort Lami. The southern trunk road runs from Duala to Khartoum or Mombasa via Yaunde, Ubangi and Juba. These two trunk roads respectively cover 2,600 kilometers, and are connected with the highway network in South Sudan. Thus, modern roads connecting the western coast of Africa with its eastern coast have been opened up for the first time in history. It takes, however, about one year to travel across this continent by these roads. There is another road in parallel with the railway between Pont Nual and Brazzaville. This road is known as the "Coastal Line of the Congo." There is another road connecting Brazzaville with Libreville. From Timbuktu in French Sudan two fine roads run to Fort Lami and Bansi. Two roads then branch off from these places and run to Stanleyville via Bangassu and to Duala.

Thus, since the outbreak of the current war, transportation in Africa has been considerably improved. Africa, thanks to the removal of the principal cause of its isolation from the rest of the world, namely—serious lack of transportation facilities, has been introduced to the arena of the international politics and economic activities.

The African Continent, as it were, is a huge mass of different races in different stages of economic, political, and cultural development. The overwhelmingly greater portion of the different countries in Africa are the colonies of various world Powers. Up to the present, they have been left as agricultural countries, having a very primitive economic system.

The current war has introduced great changes in the economic condition of Africa as a whole as well as in each country in Africa. These changes are much greater and more significant than those introduced in Africa during the first World War, and on account of the great changes introduced after the outbreak of the current war, Africa's economic significance has greatly increased not only to Britain and other European countries, but also to the United States.

Africa is a rich natural warehouse of useful raw materials and foodstuffs. The development of these natural products, however, has been conducted only in the coastal zone on account of the serious lack of transportation facilities and other difficulties. Before the first Great War, African trade occupied only 3 per cent, both in exports and imports, of the world trade. After the first Great War, especially before the outbreak of the current war, investments in Africa by most European Powers showed a substantial increase, and Africa's foreign trade came to occupy 7 per cent of the world trade.

Africa, as stated above, is a rich natural entrepot of many useful raw materials and foodstuffs. The greater portion of these natural resources is still left untouched. For instance, Egypt has various mineral resources along its Red Sea coast which have been left untouched. Her economic position, however, is controlled by her cotton industry, which is responsible for 6 per cent of all the cotton production in the world.

Africa monopolizes the production of coconut oil and seeds, Nigeria being the production center. The second agricultural product, of which Africa is the monopolistic producer in the world, is cocoa. From Nigeria and the Gold Coast, Africa has been exporting 300,000 tons of cocoa, which cover about one-half of the world consumption. The exports of peanuts from Africa amounting to 540,000 tons a year or 8 per cent of the world consumption have been carried on through the seaports of Nigeria and Gambia. French West Africa is another principal area of peanuts. North Rhodesia and Belgian Congo produce 17 per cent of the world copper production; French North Africa, 26 per cent of the world production of phosphate; South and West Africa and North Rhodesia, the 42.2 per cent of the word's vanadium; the Gold Coast, 9 per cent of the world's manganese; Belgian Congo and Nigeria, 11 per cent of world's production of tin. Particularly, following the loss of all their territories in South and East Asia, the Anglo-Americans began to pay keen attention to the raw material resources in Africa in order to reorganize the sources of their war materials.

In 1941, Germany obtained her supply of cobalt, apatite, vegetable oil from ore, manganese, molybdenum, antimony, wool, fruit and greens from French North Africa. It is also said that she obtained her supply of various raw materials from southeastern Asia via Africa.

British West Africa, French West Africa, and Belgian Congo produce various ores that are important war materials, such as tin, manganese, iron ore, precious stones for industrial purposes, as well as such raw materials as oil, fat, and peanuts. Coconuts and peanuts are used in the manufacture of margarine, explosives, soap and others. The British Government is monopolizing the purchases of all these materials. In the meantime, the production of tin and manganese is showing a substantial increase. British West Africa which produces 60 per cent of the world production of cocoa has been subjected to serious difficulties due to suspension of its exports to European countries. The British Government, therefore, is purchasing all the cocoa produced in British West Africa, and is conducting investigations to produce cocoa oil. In this connection, Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, paid a visit to West Africa with a view to inspecting the economic condition of this region.

(To Be Continued)

A Retort

Waiters, of course, are not in a position to snap back at ill-bred guests, but one head waiter once made the perfect retort to an uncouth customer:

"My position, sir," he said, "does not allow me to argue with you, but if it ever came to a choice of weapons I would choose grammer."

"Show me a tough guy, and I'll show you a coward."

"Well, I'm a tough guy."

"Well, I'm a coward."

"My wife is asking for pin money—and the pin she wants has 12 diamonds in it."

WANG CHING-WEI—A GREAT THINKER

Statesman Always Held to Heart Three People's Principles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen

By TAKEYO NAKATANI

Editor's Note: This article contributed by Takeyo Nakatani, member of Parliament, appeared in the recent issue of the Yokusan Seiji.

My story of the late President Wang Ching-wei will be largely confined to the impression I received at the time when the seat of the National Government was restored to Nanking. It was in the latter part of April, 1940, when the so-called "Return to the Capital" was being celebrated that I had the privilege of visiting Nanking.

To participate in this grand ceremony there was General Nobuyuki Abe who was sent there by the Japanese Government as a special envoy. With him were some distinguished persons representing the Diet, the late President of the House of Peers Count Yorinaga Matsudaira and Speaker Matsuju Koyama; representing the business and industrial circles was Yoshiaki Hatta; the men of letters were represented by Hiroshi Kikuchi; the Greater East Asiatic Associations sent the late Hidejiro Nagata; and the Nippon Young Men's Association sent Minoru Kurihara. I also had the honor to join the party representing the Greater East Asiatic Associations.

The party went up to Nanking by way of the Yangtze River. It was a beautiful spring and ideal for making the trip. It happened on this occasion that I came in close contact with the warm personality of Mr. Wang Ching-wei.

As the official ceremony, interviews and dinners progressed, lasting for several days in which many individual meetings were held between the host and guests, I had an opportunity to talk with him for about an hour. My talks were mainly concerned with the question of the retrocession of the Shanghai foreign settlements, which was a principal topic at that time, and about the manner in which to realize the success of Greater East Asianism. I ventured my opinions and asked for his views. For our interpreter we had Secretary Shimizu of our Embassy who happened to be an ardent advocate for the materializing of Greater East Asianism as early as possible. So I got the impression that in his eloquence he was driving home his own points. To his masterly interpretation our host listened attentively. I could understand the assent he gave in Chinese from time to time to the important points, which were developed during the conversation. And in recalling this, the scene floats before my eyes as if it took place only yesterday.

Ideals of Sun Yat-Sen

For three years I worked in Shanghai, since my first talk with Wang Ching-wei I had little chance to talk with him except at official meetings, and not until General Iwane Matsui came to call on him in the autumn of 1942 did we have another private talk. Altogether I had two or three meetings with him at that time in which we talked intimately. Each time our principal talks concerned subjects in which we were both most interested—Pan-Asianism, Sun Yat-sen's Three People's Principles, and the liberation of Asia from the grip of Anglo-Saxon imperialism. Our conversations always caused him to listen attentively while he repeated his assent in Chinese, whether they had to do with abstract subjects or actual political and diplomatic topics. More often than not, it was his wont smilingly to give his views of a still higher conception. His manner of talking could not but impress upon me the fact that he was a profound thinker. He may be said to be a thinker more than a revolutionist or a statesman.

Strictly speaking, he was a revolutionist for more than thirty years, i.e. from the time he attempted to take the life of the Prince Regent in Peking with a bomb down to the time of his declaration of his program for the reconstruction of his country, after he had left Chungking. And after his reinstatement at Nanking where he succeeded in the recovery of foreign concessions and the revoking of unfair extraterritoriality he showed a marked ability as a statesman. But throughout his long career, whether he was wrangling with Chiang Kai-shek, or whether he was the President of the Nanking National Government, he was always a deep thinker. In this he was deeply imbued with Sun's teachings and conception of Pan-Asianism.

So he may be rightly called the legitimate successor to Dr. Sun Yat-sen. He was a great revolutionist, an ardent patriot, an eminent statesman, and a profound thinker. In this respect Chiang Kai-shek was an antithesis of Wang Ching-wei. While the former may have been equal or sometimes superior to the latter as a practical statesman, his deeds were not in line with ideals and thinking. This is evidenced from the fact that betraying, as he did, the great principles of Greater East Asia which were the ideals of Sun Yat-sen, Chiang virtually sold off China so that he might continue a hopeless resistance against Japan. Thus, it was Wang who came to shoulder the whole responsibility of guiding China's destiny.

Reveals Himself as Idealist

Like Sun Yat-sen, Wang Ching-wei was a great idealist. In listening to his ardent speeches at open rallies, one could not but be impressed with the fact that he was an intrepid revolutionist and idealist; but in talking with him privately or listening to his gentle talks, one would be touched by his affectionate nature. And what demonstrated his true personality as a revolutionist, statesman, thinker and idealist was the time when he made up his mind to quit Chungking in order to lead the destiny of China. This was seen in his declaration at Hanoi, his secret visit to Japan, his return to Shanghai, and his reestablishment at Nanking. And about this time the cooperation between Japan and China came into actuality and his idea that "the Three People's Principles form conditions precedent to the realization of Greater East Asianism, which is in turn the conclusion of the Three People's Principles" was perfected.

On the interpretation of the Three People's Principles I had a little argument with Wang's revolutionary cohorts. It was in March, 1939, when I was closeted with the members of the C.C. Society who had preceded Wang Ching-wei there, in a restaurant in Shanghai, that I fell into an argument. It was a secret meeting, and for our interpreter we had the same Secretary Shimizu of our Embassy. Our talks covered those subjects such as the Three People's Principles, the Revised Three People's Principles, and Pan-Asianism which we considered essential for forming a basis for our peaceful settlement. As we warmed up in our talks those men were vehemently opposed to the revised view of the Three People's Principles. Somehow they had obtained information that after the Konoye declaration some such view had been aired in Japan. They were opposed to any revised views as it was their strong point not to permit any other construction than the unalloyed Three People's Principles. They argued that the basis of both a Chinese revolution and a Chinese-Japanese collaboration must be sought in Sun Yat-sen's principles, namely, the Three People's Principles and Greater East Asianism. Hence both principles must make the basis for the common cause of China and Japan. Therefore, when both nations depend upon these principles there must be peace between the two countries.

Became Successful Leader

This shows one phase of Wang Ching-wei's ideals as a revolutionist, as he thought of them in those days, while these C. C. members were pure and straight in their ideals, they were also intrepid in protecting their leader Wang Ching-wei against the Chungking terrorists who were rampant in Shanghai in those days. Thus, he was able to succeed in returning to the capital where he made his declaration of principles which was to guide the National Government. In his statement he said that "the Chinese revolution is conditioned upon the rise of Asia, and without the liberation of Asia there will be no Chinese revolution."

Thus it was Wang Ching-wei who put into practice the ideal of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. It was he who safeguarded at the risk of his life the torchlight of the Three People's Principles and the great principle of Greater East Asianism.

But at this critical moment of the war he has gone—the sacred war in which he stood for the salvation of East Asia. The brightest star from the firmament of East Asia has gone, but I trust there are many able geniuses in China, like the Acting President Chen Kung-po, who will guide the destiny of China just as his predecessor willed.

Broken Records

At a tea the theory of prenatal influence was being discussed when a newcomer to the neighborhood arrived and was introduced. For several minutes she listened interestedly and then spoke up.

"I find myself in disagreement," she said, "for I am quite sure there is no such thing as prenatal influence. Take my case as an example. Shortly before I was born my mother tripped over some phonograph records and cracked every one. But it didn't affect me affect me affect me affect me affect me...."